

ER 60-4823/a  
ER 60-4850/a

STAT

21 JUN 1960

✓  
card  
Mr. Fred Hoffmeyer

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Dear Mr. Hoffmeyer:

On behalf of Mr. Dulles, I would like to ac-  
knowledge and thank you for your letters of  
18 and 19 June.

This is a matter which does not fall within the  
jurisdiction of the Central Intelligence Agency, as  
the National Security Act of 1947 which provided for  
the establishment of the Agency, provided that it shall  
have no police, subpoena, law-enforcement powers, or  
internal security functions. However, your patriotic  
interest in writing to us about this is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Signed

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Assistant to the Director

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O/DCI [ ] pak(21 June 60)

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(EXECUTIVE RECORDS FILE)

Mr. Butler,

Dear Sir,

I live in a fifteen apt. Building, and there is something very suspicious going on.

One of the tenants has a Radio Transmitter, and Short wave Radio, and my suspicions are based on the fact that I can't seem to find out who it is.

I made a complaint to the District Attorney, and the local Police, but they seem to be very indifferent about it, (until something happens).

It could very well be subversive activities, and they don't seem to realize the danger our country is in right now.

When I didn't get any action from my complaint to the Police, I wrote to the State Crime Commission, and then the District Attorney sent

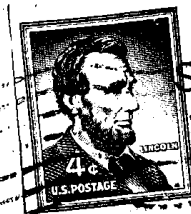
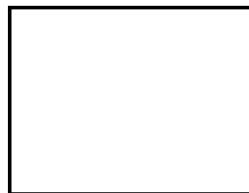
~~a Uniformed Police Officer~~  
to see me, who advertised the fact that I made the complaint. We dropped it after that because we could very well be in danger if it was spies or any other kind of racketeers.

It certainly should be investigated, but by plain clothes men.

If this was being operated legally, then why the veil of secrecy? They also operate all hours of the day, and night, and seem to be more active, when the President makes his good will trips.

I only know about this because of the interference on my T. V., & Radio sets.

I should also think that the F. C. C. should be more alert, as to who operates these transmitters and what they are doing. I received no satisfaction from either. Mr. Fred Hoffmeyer



Mr. Allen Dulles  
% Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D. C.

New York Journal-American  
2-Wed., May 11, 1960 ★

600 INCIDENTS IN 18 MONTHS

# Huge Red Spy Effort in U.S.

By PETER ANDREWS

Hearst Headline Service Special to N. Y. Journal-American

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Directly in the face of pious shouts of "dirty pool" by Soviet Premier Khrushchev over the American spy plane incident stands a record of mass Russian espionage activities directed against America unequalled in history.

While Mr. Khrushchev has been beating the international bongo drums over the "invasion of the sovereignty of Soviet soil," American counter-espionage agencies have been quietly fighting Communist intelligence efforts by the thousands. In one 18 month period the Justice Department investigated more than 600 separate espionage incidents.

A search of Government records today revealed details of the case of Soviet spy-master Rudolph Abel, highest ranking Russian agent ever captured. His story was described by the FBI as "the classic example of Soviet espionage operations" in the U. S.

Here is the FBI diary of the Abel case:

JULY, 1947—United States passport issued to Andrew Kayotis, naturalized American of Lithuanian extraction.

SEPT., 1947—Kayotis leaves United States to visit relatives behind Iron Curtain and is swallowed up. He never is heard of again.

1948—Man known to other Communist agents as "Mark" leaves Soviet Russia. With passport of Andrew Kayotis he lands in Canada.

1949—"Mark" enters United States from Canada and sets up operations. His first step is to obliterate his old identification by destroying Kayotis passport.

Following approved technique, "Mark" secures birth certificate of Emil Goldfus, an American born Aug. 2, 1902. The real Emil Goldfus died in infancy. Not content with



RUDOLPH ABEL  
In Classic Tradition

one phony identity "Mark" forges another birth certificate under name of Martin Collins.

"Mark" sets up offices in New York City in studio at 252 Fulton st. where he poses as professional photographer.

His equipment consists of three short-wave radios for receiving instructions from Russia, tape recorder, camera and series of hollowed-out devices such as pencils, nails, cuff links and coins for carrying secret information. Also magnets used for attaching messages to metal fences and bottoms of park benches.

1950-1957—Twice a week "Mark," who is actually Col. Rudolph Abel of Russian Army, receives his instructions in carefully concealed code or cipher. Guided by microfilm schedule concealed in hollow pencil he re-codes the instructions and passes them on to members of his network. Throughout this time, Abel or "Mark" continues to transmit information on American military installations, operations and plans along with valuable information on United States nuclear projects.

MAY 6, 1957—FBI enters case after Brooklyn newsboy accidentally is given one of hollowed coins for copy of local newspaper.

JUNE 21, 1957—Immigration and Naturalization Service in conjunction with FBI arrests Abel and collects mass of evidence in spy's "studio."

NOV. 15, 1957—Abel is sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for espionage.

APRIL, 1960—Abel's appeal is turned down by U. S. Supreme Court.

MAY 10, 1960—Talk begins on possible swap of Abel for Francis Powers, U. S. spy plane shot down inside Russia.

June 19, 1960

Dear Sir,

66-4850

I wrote you a letter a few days ago, informing you of possible subversive activities going on, in the Building I live in.

I don't believe the enclosed the address, therefore this extra note

Respectfully  
Mr. Fred. Hoffmeyer

F Hoffmeyer



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PRAY  
FOR  
PEACE



Mr. Allen Dulles  
Director of Central Intelligence  
Agency  
Washington, D. C.